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Mar 8th, 1941

(Part 1)

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THOMAS CREEK . Thomas Creek gives rise near the water shed of Thorny Creek near the site of the Senica C.C.C. Camp ~~and flows~~ , and flows North to connect with the Sitlington Creek $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles East of Sitlington,

It has a meandering length of 6 miles with a total fall of 900 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 150 feet. and has ~~has~~ an area of drainage basin of 8.97 square miles.

The Thomas Creek water drainage basin, was mostly covered with the famous white pine trees, which was cut over, and operated about the year of 1885.

The Senica State Game Forest ^{is situated} , to the South and North-West , and the State Game and Fish Commission, has erected, their care keepers home , near the head of this branch .

Thomas Creek was first settled by the decendants of the pioneer John Mc Laughlin and William Mc Laughlin, about the time of the formation of Pocahontas County, whose decendants were among the most popular and prominent citizens of Pocahontas County and were natives of Ireland.

Robert Dunlap, McCutchan; settled on Thomas Creek in the year of 1826. Far and near this family would attend religious worship , the weather be what it might . For years Greenbank , eight miles away , and Huntersville twelve miles away, were the ~~nearest~~ nearest points of the church service of their preference.

Thomas Creek received its name from an old pioneer by the name "Thomas", who had settled for a time on the head waters of the creek, ; of whom little is known, but as long as the branch continues to flow, it will perpetuate his memory.

Some folks are of the opinion that it was named after Thomas Hatten who owned land near the mouth of Sitlington creek.

MOSES SPRING RUN. Moses Spring Run flows in to the Greenbrier River, opposite the site of the Raywood Lumber Town, 2 miles south of Cass.

It has a total length of 2.9 miles, and a fall of 474.1 ^{feet per} mile, with a total fall of 1375 feet. → drainage basin area of 1.86 square miles. It is situated on the west side of Greenbrier River and gives rise in one of the most copious, and beautiful Springs in Pocahontas County, - is near the residence of the late Joe McLaughlin about 2 miles west of Cass,

The Moses Spring Run received its name from one of the very first settlers of Pocahontas County; It is a small branch, of pure clear, cold water but carries with its name, and the incident that brought about its name, one of the thrilling incidents, that was common among the pioneers, and Indians of the Greenbrier Valley,.

Moses Moore settled on Knappa Creek about the year of 1770, and during the first years of his pioneer life, in the region of Pocahontas County, he spent much of his time hunting, and trapping ^{on} Back Alleghany, and the upper Greenbrier River, and the vicinity of Clover Lick.

He was a close observer of Indian movements, and would make careful search for Indian signs before resuming operations, as the hunting seasons returned. The usual place for the Indians to cross the Greenbrier River, in the hunting grounds of that region, was at a narrow place in the river, narrow enough for the Indians to vault with a pole. He would take notice accordingly which side of the River the vaulting-poles would be on, and acted accordingly. Finally the Indians seemed to have found out his strategy, and thereupon vaulted the narrow passage, and cunningly threw the poles back on the other side. This threw the hunter off his guard.

It was Saturday; he set his traps, looked after deer sign, and arranged his camp.

It was the hunter's purpose to pass the Sabbath at his camp in quiet repose, and devotional reading of the Bible, he always carried with him for company.

He had put a fat turkey to roast about daylight, and was reclining on a bear skin reading a lesson from the Bible, preparatory to a season of meditation, and prayer,

before breakfast, a habit so characteristic of the Scotch-Irish at that period of time. He was interrupted by the breaking of a stick, and upon looking intently and steadily in the direction whence the sound seemed to have come, he saw five or six warriors aiming their guns and moving cautiously upon him.

Seeing there was no chance to escape, hemmed in as he was, he threw up his hands and made signs for them to come to him. He put the turkey before them and made signs for them to eat. By gestures and guttural grunting, they gave him to understand that they would not touch it, unless he would eat some first. He did so, and thereupon they devoured it ravenously, and it was no time that scarcely a fragment remained even of the bones.

Soon as breakfast was over, they started for their home in Ohio. Having passed but a few miles, they halted at what the pioneer afterwards called the Moses Spring and ever since that time the little branch, has been handed down from generation to generation as the Moses Spring Run.

The prisoner was securely bound with buffalo raw hide thongs, and pinioned to the ground. a detachment went off in the direction of Stony bottom, and were gone two or three hours. When the Indians returned they were loaded down with ore.

(It appears by the tradition that there was a lead mine somewhat in this locality)

this Ore was carried to a place where another halt was made, and the ore was smelted and reduced in weight; so that one could carry what had required two to bring in as raw material.

The prisoner (Moses Moore) was taken as far as Chilacothé and the Indians seemed to have been greatly elated over their capture. So much so that as a special compliment of the Indian Squaws, it was decided in solemn council, of inquiry what to do with the prisoner; and it was decided that he should run the gauntlet.

The Indians seemed to have known of nothing so intensely amusing than running the gauntlet, and of no compliment more flattering to their favorite squaw friends than have them to form the sauntlet lines, and leave it to them to torment the captive. Accordingly two lines of squaws were drawn up about six or eight feet apart

One captive had preceded Moses Moore, who was stabbed, bruised and hacked to pieces.

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This made him think it was only death any way . He entered the line and passed scrod distance , finally a squaw with a long handled frying pan struck him. He wrenched the pan from her and knocked her down with his fist and then striking right and left with the handle of the frying pan, he proceeded along the lines, and many of the squaws ran away . When Moses Moore had scattered them . the warriors crowded around him patted and praised him, " good soldier" " good soldier " and decided that he should be allowed to live. By degrees he secured the confidence of his captors. In hunting he was very successful and the Indian who was his keeper would give him amunition, a part of which he would secret. The suply of amunition was gradually increasing, and the given ^{time} to be absent was extended two or three days .

With the increase of rations , of powder and bullets, and extension of time, he venture to make escape, and got a start so far ahead that the Indians could see no hopeful chance of recapturing him.

Moses Run was so^lnamed by the fact that Moses Moore was bound and pinioned to the ground by the Indians near the large spring at the head of the branch. . And as long as ~~as~~ long as it continues to flow it will perpetuate the memory of Moses Moore , one of Pocahontas Counties brave pioneers.

(The Venerable William Collins informed the compiler of the Pocahontas County Historical sketches, that he was sure, that the camping spot, where Moses Moore was captured by the wiley Indians , was on the Collins place on the Greenbsier River near the Cassell fording at a place near Tub Mill ; this is in the Hosterman Vicinity.)